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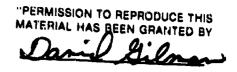
ABSTRACT

A study examined the effectiveness of the Writing to Read Program as implemented in the East Gibson School Corporation by comparing scores on locally designed, teacher constructed reading and writing tests of students in the program with scores of those students exposed to traditional instruction. Subjects, 71 kindergarten students and 65 first grade students, used the Writing to Read program, a computer-based system designed to develop the writing and reading abilities of kindergarten and first grade students. The locally designed reading and writing test was administered to a control group at the end of the school year prior to the study. First grade students used the Writing to Read program in the fall semester and kindergartners used the program in the spring. The subjects were then given the reading and writing test at the end of the school year. Results indicated that: (1) kindergarten students in the program scored significantly higher than students in the traditional program; (2) first grade students in the program fared no better than their control group; (3) one kindergarten classroom scored significantly higher than the other in writing, and one first grade classroom scored significantly higher than the other two in reading; and (4) scores on the first grade writing subtests increased as the year progressed but plummeted at the end of the year. (Five tables of data are included; and 15 references, 6 additional tables, and various test instructions are attached.) (RS)

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A Comperison of Achievement in Writing to Read and Traditional Instruction at the East Gibson School Corporation

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June 1988

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Abstract

This study sought to determine whether Writing to Read students performed significantly higher in writing and reading than students in traditional classrooms. The scores of two groups of students were compared with each other using a one-tailed t-test. Comparisons were made for kindergarten and first grade students. Students in the first grade received Writing to Read instruction in the fall semester; kindergarteners received Writing to Reading instruction during the spring semester.

Writing to Read kindergarten students scored significantly higher in both reading and writing than students in the previous year's traditional classroom. Writing to Read first graders in both reading and writing scored no differently than students in traditional classes.

A comparison was also made between the scores of the two Writing to Read kindergarten teachers and the three Writing to Read first grade classrooms. Results indicated that one kindergarten classroom scored significantly higher than the other in writing. One first grade teacher scored significantly higher than the other two in reading. Other results were not significant.

An attempt was also made to determine whether significant gains occurred between September, November, February, and May testings of three writing subtests for first grade students. Results indicated that November, May, and February testings were higher than the September testing on all three subtests. Subtests were Copies a Story; Writes with a Beginning and an End; and Furnishes Details.

However, the May test results were significantly lower than the February testing for all three subtests.



Background of the Problem

There are millions of Americans who have never learned to read. According to Butzin (1986), there are an estimated 23 to 26 million functional illiterates, and as many as 51 million "new illiterates," that are not able to function in today's complex society. Butzin also reports that about one-third of these individuals are products of failure in their school experience.

In response to this perceived failure, a new program has emerged on the scene. The program developed by John Henry Martin is called Writing to Read. "Results have been so positive that a number of writers have hailed it as the possible solution to America's literacy crisis" (Wallace, 1985). The Writing to Read system is a computer-based system designed to develop the writing and reading of children in kindergarten and first grade. The Writing to Read system enables children to teach themselves to be active participants in the learning process. Children first learn to encode (write) and then decode (read) their own words through a multi-activity, multi-sensory approach to learning (Butzin, 1986). This program takes a "process" approach instead of the traditional "skill" approach to learning. Dr. Martin believes children should be able to write anything they can say and read anything they can write. "Writing to Read operates on the theory that children will be better prepared and more eager to learn if they are able to make the connection between the written word and ideas, notably their own" (Electronic Education, 1986).



The Writing to Read system used a variety of equipment including computers, tape recorders, audio cassettes, and typewriters. The major component was an IBM Personal Computer with a voice attachment, which enabled the computer to "talk." The Writing to Read equipment was placed in a separate classroom where children spent an hour a day learning to write and read. The center consisted of five learning stations.

At the Computer Station, the students worked for 15 minutes with a partner. The children wore headphones in order to hear the computer's voice and not disrupt the other students. During the 10 learning cycles, students respond to exercises presenting 42 phonemes within the context of familiar words. Upon completion of all cycles, children are acquainted with writing and reading sounds that constitute spoken English (IBM).

At the Work Journal Station, children listened to a taped lesson that reinforces the sounds learned on the computer. The children marked their progress in their work journals.

At the Listening Library Station, children listened to recordings of selected children's literature and followed along in the book. "The Listening Library is designed to familiarize students with words and to give them a chance to match speech with written English" (IBM).

At the Writing/Keyboard Station, children have easy access to writing tools where they know their task is to write. "IBM Personal Computers are used at the Keyboarding Station, giving young learners a faster, easier means of writing than hand lettering. Without fretting over creating each symbol by hand, they build speed in letter recognition and word formation through the use of the keyboard" (IBM).

At the Make a Word Station, children used hands-on materials, like crayons, clay, markers and chalk to experiment with forming new words (IBM).



П

The core of the Writing to Read system involved the alphabetic principle and phonemic spelling. The alphabetic principle is the way of combining the 26 letters of the alphabet to write every word in the English language. "The Writing to Read System uses a selected set of 42 phonemes, which are letters and combinations of letters that represent the sounds of spoken English" (IBM). After the children have learned the set of phonemes, they can write any word phonemically that they can pronounce. See Appendix I, containing examples of phoneme exercise utilized in Writing to Read.

Phonemic spelling is very important in the Writing to Read system, which provides an intitial alternative to the inconsistencies in English. This spelling system allows children to begin writing with a simplified, uncluttered task that they can understand. From the onset of the Writing to Read program, a distinction is made for the children between the two types of spelling. Through the entire program, phonemic spelling is accompanied by standard "book spelling." Appendix F contains examples of phonemic to standard transitions.

Through phonemic spelling, children can learn to write with a sense of power. A contrast between phonemic spelling and traditional spelling is indicated in the sentence below:

"i see ET come out ov the spaship Alliet gav ET some Risispisis."

(I see E.T. come out of the space ship. Elliot gave E.T. some
Reese's Pieces.)

The transition to standard spelling is not hurried in the Writing to Read program. According to Butzin, Garretson, Johnson, McCrudden, and Ryter (1984), if children are prematurely rushed into using standard spelling, this could inhibit their desire to write. Children may choose



"safe" words they can spell from memory, instead of the many creative words they have in their vocabulary. Children soon discover on their own that words in their books have standard spellings. Butzin, et al. (1984) reported that the transition to standard spelling is a natural occurrence and does not need to be specifically "taught." The Appendix contains standard spelling transitions.

Many studies have been conducted to show the effectiveness of the Writing to Read system. In Ft. Meyers, Florida, three Writing to Read schools were matched with three Non-Writing to Read schools. There were 240 kindergarteners and 326 first graders involved in the study. "Both kindergarteners and first graders in Writing to Read outperformed the comparison group" (Guttinger, 1986). The biggest difference was noticed at the kindergarten level: Writing to Read children 10.2 words versus 2 6 words in the comparison group.

In Rochester, Michigan, 11 schools participated in a national Writing to Read field test. From 1983 to 1984, October and April writing samples were collected from 850 first graders. The papers were scored holistically with the scale ranging from 2 to 8. In the Writing to Read group, 57% had scores of 6, 7, or 8. In the Non-Writing to Read group, only 35% of the child had scored in the top three scores.

In the Fall of 1984, 25 out of 65 schools in Tulsa, Oklahoma adopted the Writing to Read program. The Metropolitan Pre-Reading Readiness Test (MPRRT) was given to 3,674 kindergarten children in the Spring of 1985. The 1985 results were compared to the 1984 MPRRT results. Evaluators concluded that Writing to Read children outperformed children in Non-Writing to Read programs.



Portland, Oregon implemented the Writing to Read program in 1983-1984. The evaluation was conducted by Portland Public School's Research and Evaluation Department on process rather than results. According to Guttinger (1986), teachers in Portland felt Writing to Read contributed to language and cognitive skills. Also, teachers saw an improvement in composition skills, additional self-direction, and increased self-management and confidence.

The Writing to Read Program began in Juneau, Alaska in 1985 involving four schools and 381 children. Teachers observed the Writing to Read centers for four months and reported students adjusted quickly to the movement required by moving from station to station. Students demonstrated above-average development of writing skills and the ability to read their own words (Guttinger, 1986).

In Wausau, Wisconsin, six out of thirteen elementary schools used Writing to Read programs in the Fall of 1983. On the Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills (CTBS), kindergarten children showed significant gains in word attack, vocabulary, and language expression compared to the control group. In oral expression no differences were found between the two groups. Writing to Read first graders did well on the CTBS in word attack and reading comprehension. "In their writing, Writing to Read children used a significantly greater variety of words, used more total words and spelled more words correctly" (Guttinger, 1986).

In related studies the Educational Testing Service (ETS) did an extensive two-year evaluation of the Writing to Read program. The project was led by Richard T. Murphy and Lola R. Appel. "The ETS evaluation included observations of the program's functioning,



questioning of teachers and parents, and testing of learning in reading, writing, and spelling" (ETS, 1984). More than 10,000 kindergarten and first grade students in 21 schools were observed. In the second year, 3,210 students in Writing to Read were compared to 2,379 Non-Writing to Read students. The ETS found seven major conclusions after reviewing the Writing to Read program. They are as follows:

- "I. Writing to Read works.
- 2. Children learn with Writing to Read.
- 3. Children in Writing to Read write better than comparison groups.
- In reading, kindergarten Writing to Read students have a significant advantage over comparison students. In grade one, Writing to Read students compare favorably with other students.
- 5. Writing to Read students perform as well as other students on spelling.
- 6. Teachers respond positively to Writing to Read.
- 7. Parents respond positively to Writing to Read." (ETS, 1984)

On the negative side, Wallace (1985), found school personnel were not being totally swept off their feet by the program. An occasional student sat at the computer bored, due to the repeated practice of a word. Students noticed letters in workbooks were not being formed entirely correctly. The need for better integration of writing and reading activities was need d. Also, students complained about the slow pace of the reading tapes. Additionally, school personnel felt a need for more emphasis on comprehension in the Writing to Read program.



Research is necessary to ascertain whether Writing to Read is effective. If Writing to Read has a positive impact on skill learning, then posttest means of students who participate in Writing to Read should be higher than mean scores of students taught by a more traditional approach.

Furthermore, if Writing to Read is universally beneficial, then the mean scores of students should be higher for all classes who participate in the program.

Finally, if Writing to Read is a worthwhile educational experience for children, then students who participate in Writing to Read should demonstrate continuous growth in writing during the study.



Statement of the Problem

General Problem: How can kindergarten and first grade students' reading and writing be improved?

Specific Problems: (1) When enrolled in the Writing to Read program, will kindergarten and first grade students read and write more effectively than those children enrolled in the traditional reading and writing programs? (2) Will all classes which participate in Writing to Read experience show comparable gains as compared to traditional reading and writing instruction? (3) Will first grade students who participate in Writing to Read show continuous growth during the program and after its conclusion?

Hypotheses:

- 1. Kindergarten students participating in the Writing to Read program will write more effectively than students participating in the traditional writing program.
- 2. Kindergarten students participating in the Writing to Read program will read more effectively than students participating in the traditional reading program.
- 3. First grade students participating in the Writing to Read program will write more effectively than students participating in the traditional writing program.
- 4. First grade students participating in the Writing to Read program will read more effectively than students participating in the traditional reading program.
- 5. Each of the two kindergarten classes will show gains in reading over the previous year's traditional program.



- 6. Each of the two kindergarten classes will show gains in writing over the previous year's traditional program.
- 7. Each of the three first grade classes will show gains in reading over the previous year's program.
- 8. Each of the three first grade classes will show gains in writing over the previous year's program.
- 9. First grade students will show continuous progress in reading during the program and after its conclusion.
- 10. First grade students wil show continuous progress in writing during the program and after its conclusion.



Methodology

Sample

The sample for this study consisted of a total of 237 kindergarten and first grade children who were attending school in Oakland City, Indiana. The sample consisted of four groups. Group 2 was a kindergarten class which consisted of children in traditional classrooms.

Group 2 was a kindergarten reading group which consisted of children in Writing to Read classrooms. Group 3 was a first grade class which consisted of children in traditional classrooms. Group 4 was a first grade class which consisted of children in Writing to Read classrooms.

Procedure

First grade students participated in the Writing to Read program during the fall semester of the 1987-88 academic year. They then returned to a traditional program in the spring semester. Kindergarten students participated in Writing to Read during the spring semester of the 1987-88 academic year.

To measure achievement for the study, locally designed, teacher-constructed tests for kindergarten and first grade students were constructed. The tests measured students' reading and writing abilities. The locally designed test was administered to a control group of students in the traditional kindergarten and first grade classes at the end of the school year of 1986-87. The appropriate tests were administered to the Writing to Read kindergarten and first grade classes at the end of the 1987-88 school year.



Also, selected parts of the first grade reading tests were administered periodically during the 1987-88 school year to ascertain whether growth was occurring in writing. The students' scores on this test who participated in Writing to Read were compared with those students who did not participate in the Writing to Read program. A one-tailed t-test was used to make the comparison.

Also, students who received Writing to Read instruction in each of the two kindergarten classes were compared to the control and to each other. Similar comparisons were made for each of the three first grade classrooms. A one-way analysis of variance was used to test hypotheses regarding individual classes.

Finally, selected parts of the writing tests administered at various times during the school year were compared by a one-way analysis of variance.



Results

Kindergarten. From Table I, it can be seen that the reading score for the 63 kindergarten students in the Traditional Group was 49.8 while the mean of the 71 students who were in Writing to Read was 52.0. The t-test result of 2.44 was significant at the .01 level.

The kindergarten writing mean of 17.8 for the Traditional Group was lower than the Writing to Read Group mean of 20.45. The t-test of 3.76 was significant at the .001 level.

Results of both reading and writing tests were significantly higher for the Writing to Read kindergarten classes.

First Grade. Table I also contains the results of the first grade students who participated in the study. It should be remembered that the first grade students in the Writing to Read classes were tested at the end of the school year although they completed the Writing to Read program at midyear. The reacon for this arrangement was to provide a basis for comparison with measures that were made at the end of the previous school year.

The mean reading score for the 61 students in the Traditional Group was 52.0 and the mean for the 65 Writing to Read students was 52.2. The t-test for significance was 0.03. This is clearly not significant at the .05 level.

Likewise, from Table I it can be seen that the mean for the first grade writing test decreased slightly from 30.33 for the 1986-87 Traditional Group to 30.2 for the 1987-88 Writing to Read Group. The t-test difference between the means of these two groups was -.14 which was also not significant.



Table I contains the comparisons made for each of the tests that were used to compare the traditional (1986-87) and Writing to Read (1987-88) treatment groups.

Table I
Summary Statistics for Comparison Groups

Test	Traditional (1986-87)	Writing to Re (1987-88)	ead t-test results
	Group 1	Group 2	
Kindergar	tenX = 49.8		
Reading	$\overline{X} = 49.8$	$\overline{X} = 52.0$	t = 2.44
	s = 5.5	s = 4.7	dp = 131
	N = 62	N = 71	significance = .01
Kindergar	ten_		
	$\vec{X} = 17.8$	$\vec{X} = 20.45$	t = 3.76
	s = 4.6	s = 3.2	dp = 131
	N = 60	N = 71	significance = .001
	Group 3	Group 4	
First Grad			
Reading	X = 52.0	$\overline{X} = 52.2$	t = 0.03
	s = 6.1	s = 4.7	dp = 131
	N = 61	h' =57	significance = n.s.
First Grad			
Writing		X = 30.2	t =14
	s = 3.62	s = 6.1	dp = 131
	N = 61	N = 55	significance = n.s.



Comparison of kindergarten classrooms. Table II contains the comparison of the two Writing to Read kindergarten classrooms for the reading and writing tests. The mean scores for the two classrooms on the reading tests were 51.3 and 52.7. An analysis of variance was performed to determine whether there was a significant difference between the two groups. The results indicated an F ratio of .98 which was not significant at the .05 level.

The mean scores for the writing test were 18.7 and 22.1. The F ratio for these differences was 5.78, which was significant at the .001 level.

It can be concluded that the groups did not differ on the reading test but the second of the two classrooms outperformed the first on the writing test.

Comparison of first grade classrooms. Table III contains the results of an analysis of variance to ascertain whether a significant difference existed between the means of the three first grade classrooms. The means for the three classrooms were 51.1, 48.8, and 53.8. Results were tested for significance and the F ratio was 2.0 indicating that the three classrooms were significantly different. The results were significant at the .05 level.

The mean scores for the writing test were 29.8, 29.2 and 31.2. The F-ratio for the comparison of these three groups was 1.05, which was not significant at the .05 level.

Of the variations of classroom means on the reading and writing tests, only the variations on the reading test were different enough to be considered statistically significant. One first-grade teacher's classroom had significantly higher scores in reading.



T ble II .
C mparisons of Kindergarten Classrooms

7 st	Writing to Read Class #1	Writing to Read Class #	Analytical Variance
F_ading	X = 51.3	X = 52./	F = .98
	s = 5.0	s = 4.7	70.1
	N = 35	N = 36	significance = n.s.
Weiting	X = 18.7	X = 22.1	F = 5.78
	s = 3.1	s = 2.1	70.1
	N = 35	N = 36	significance = .001

₹ ble III

C mparisons of First Grade Classrooms

st	Writing to Read Class #1	Writing to Read Class #2	Writing to Class #3	Read Analysis of Variance
ading	X = 51.1	X = 51.7	X = 53.3	F = 2.0
	s = 5.0	s = 5.0	s = 3.5	df = 2.54
	N = 19	N = 17	i4 = 19	significance = .05
iting	X = 30.1	X = 28.7	'X = 31.2	F = 1.57
	s = 8.5	s = 4.8	3 = 4.6	df = 54
	N = 19	N = 19	V = 19	significance = n.s.



Comparison of writing subtests. Table IV contains the results of comparisons that were made between four administrations of selected writing subtests for grade 1.

Subtest scores compared Skill 7, Reproducing a Story; Skill 8, Writes with an Opening and a Conclusions; and Skill 9, Introduces

Details. The subtests were scored by the holistic method with scores ranging from 0 to 4 points for each student's score on each subtest.

Table IV shows that the three mean scores were: 1.47, 2.98, 3.94, 2.20 for Skill 7; 1.44, 2.84, 3.63 and 2.28 for Skill 8, 1.46, 2.73, 3.38, and 2.32 for Skill 9.

Table V contains a comparison of the three administrations for each of the three subtests. The three subtests were each compared using Tukey's W Procedure for post hoc data comparisons.

The results exceeded the critical difference of these three tests of .57, .50, and .42, respectively. Results of the three comparisons were each significant at the .001 level. Results indicated that the order of the tests was as follows: The March testing was significantly higher than the November testing. Also, significantly higher than the initial administration of the test in September 1987. Furthermore, tests of these comparisons consistently indicated that the March 1988 administration was significantly higher than the May 1988 posttest.



Table IV

Longitudinal Comparison of Selected Writing Subtests, Grade 1

 			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Se	ptember 1987	November 1987	March 1988	May 1988
Writing Skill 7 Reproduce s	$\widehat{X} = 1.47$	$\overline{X} = 2.98$	$\overline{X} = 3.94$	$\overline{X} = 2.20$
a Story	s = 1.1	s = 0.94	s = 0.14	s = 0.8
	N = 57	N = 57	N = 52	N = 55
Writing Skill 8 Opening an	X = 1.44	$\bar{X} = 2.84$	$\bar{X} = 3.63$	X = 2.28
Conclusion		s = 1.0	s = 0.00	s = 1.0
	N = 57	N = 57	N = 52	N = 55
Writing Skill 9 Introduces	$\overline{X} = 1.46$	$\overline{X} = 2.73$	$\overline{X} = 3.38$	$\overline{X} = 2.32$
Detail	s = 1.2	s = 1.1	s = 1.1	s = 0.9
	N = 57	N = 56	N = 52	N = 55
Total	$\vec{X} = 4.51$	$\overline{X} = 8.59$	$\overline{X} = 10.9$	$\overline{X} = 6.63$
	S = 3.0	s = 2.2	s = 1.5	s = 2.5



Table V

Tukey's W Procedure for Comparisons of Subtests for First Grade

Students

Critical Difference	Degrees of Fro	edom Si	gnificance
.57	118.2		.001
			Mean 1
			Mean 1
		Mean 3	Mean 4
.50	118.2		.001
		Mean 3	Mean 1
		Mean 4	Mean 1
		Mean 3	Mean 4
. 42	118.2		.001
		Mean 3	Mean 1
			Mean 1
		Mean 3	Mean 4
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.57 118.2	.57 118.2 Mean 3 Mean 4



Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations

This report analyzed three kinds of comparisons relative to the effectiveness of the first year of the Writing to Read program at Oakland City Elementary School in Oakland City, Indiana. Comparisons were made between the Writing to Read Group and the Traditional Group of the previous year. Comparisons were also made between the two kindergarten teachers and between the three first grade teachers. Finally, comparisons were made between periodic administrations of three selected writing subtests for the first grade students who experienced Writing to Read instruction.

Writing to Read versus Traditional Groups. The comparison of the two years of instructional treatment tested for significance and the F ratio was 2.0 indicating that the three classrooms were significantly different. The results were significant at the .05 level.

The mean scores for the writing test were 29.8, 29.1, and 31.2. The F ratio for the comparison of these three groups was 1.05, which was not significant at the .05 level.

Of the variations of classroom means on the reading and writing tests, only the variations on the reading test was significant enough to be considered statistically significant. One first grade teacher's classroom had significantly higher scores in reading.

Comparison of writing subtests. Table IV contains results of comparisons that were made between four administrations of selected writing subtests for grade 1.

Subtest scores compared Skill 7, Reproducing a Story; Skill 8, Writes with an Opening and a Conclusion; and Skill 9, Introduces



Details. The subtests were scored by the holistic method with scores ranging from 0 to 4 points for each student's score on each subtest.

Table iV shows that the three mean scores were: 1.47, 2.98, and 2.20 for Skill 7; 1.44, 2.84, and 2.28 for Skill 8; and 1.46, 2.73, and 2.32 for Skill 9.

Table V contains a comparison of the three administrations for each of the three subtests. The three produced mixed results. Kindergarteners in the Writing to Read Group fared significantly better in both reading and writing than the students from the traditional classes. However, first graders' scores were no different under the Writing to Read program than their Traditional Group counterparts.

All kindergarten and first grade teachers were enthusiastic about the program and all expected gains to occur. There are several reasonable explanations for the lack of success of the Writing to Read program in grade one.

Perhaps the first year aid not provide enough time for first grade teachers to get untracked on the Writing to Read program. It is noteworthy that one of the three teachers did produce gains over the means of the previous year's classes. First grade teachers will need to continue their efforts to find answers as to what works for them in Writing to Read.

Another explanation is that the first grade criterion referenced tests may more reflect the objectives of traditional instruction than of Writing to Read. However, these objectives were specified by the first grade teachers of the school system and reflect the goals they wish to accomplish. These tests should be reexamined to determine whether they are valid measures of the first grade goals.



Comparison of Teachers. Although there was some variation in the scores of individual teachers, only the reading test for the first grade showed significant differences between teachers. It is possible that one teacher could have been assigned lower achieving students. However, no differences were found between the writing test scores for the first grade classes.

Apparently not all of the teachers were equally successful in implementing Writing to Read as far as reading achievement in the first grade is concerned.

Periodic writing tests. The three writing subtests that were compared were from scores obtained in September 1987, March 1988, and May 1988. Results indicated that the March and May administrations produced consistently higher means than the September 1987 initial testing. This shows that first grade students experienced writing gains.

However, results also indicated that the means of the March 1988 scores were higher on all three of the subtests than the May 1988 mins for these subtests. This indicates some loss of writing ability had occurred after the program had ended.

Summary. Findings can be summarized as follows:

- 1. Kindergarten Writing to Read classes scored higher than Tie Traditional classes on both measures of writing and reading.
- 2. The first grade Writing to Read classes scored no differ ly than the Traditional classes in either reading or writing.
- 3. No difference was found in the performance of individual kindergarten Writing to Read classrooms on the reading test and no difference was found between the three first grade Writing to Read



found on the first grad... writing lest and on the first grade reading test.

4. On all thre selected writing subtests, results consistently indicated that May, 198 and March, 1988 scores increased significantly over the initial measure of student writing in September, 1987. However, it is of concern that the March, 1988 subtest means were all significantly higher than the May, 1 38 means.

Recommendations.

tinued at Oakland City
gained by participating
expand the program to
Teachers should concer
does not work for them
are of particular concer
finding how first grade
must work together in
to Read.

Further efforts a study are still valid me

Of particular conhave actually decreased Read classes. This prograde classes had contistores points to a need Read has ended comple

Further evaluation be beneficial in productiviting.

The Writing to Read program should be conlementary School. The experience that has been eachers will be useful should the school system. The elementary schools in the school system. The attention on what works and what he writing to Read. The first grade results and further attention should be devoted to can benefit from Writing to Read. Teachers attempt to find what works for them in Writing

needed to ensure that the tests used in this ures of teachers' goals in reading and writing. In is the fact that writing test/subtest scores etween March and May for the Writing to em would not have been discovered if first ed for a full year. However, the decrease in make instruction that occurs after Writing to not the Writing to Read instruction.

and time will tell whether Writing to Read will lasting Dasic skill attainment in reading and



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Appendix A

Scores, September 1987 Tests



Page 1

10/26/87

Writing

File: Writing to Read Re ort: Writing Report

Alphabetical Listing



File: Writing to Rea Report: Writing Report											Page 2 10/26/87
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	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	4	4	3	54
	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	4	4	2	Ü	48
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	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	4	2	4	3	2	2	4	2	45
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Appendix B

Scores, November 1987 Tests



Report: WRITING TO READ

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File: Writing to Read
2 Page

Report: WRITING TO READ

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Appendix C

Chronological Scores, Selected Writing Subtests
Including March 1988 Tests



Chronological Summary

Selected First Grade Subtests

Copies Story	Writes With Beginning & Ending	Supplies Detail		Total of Three Subtests
Sept, 87 Nov, 87 Mar, 88 May, 88	Sept, 87 Nov, 87 Mar, 88 May, 88	Sept, 87 Ncv, 87 Mar, 88 May, 88	Sept, 87	Nov,87 Mar,88 May,88
0 2 2 3 3 1 3 2 2 4 3 3 3 2 2 4 2 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 3 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 3 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 3 4 2 2 3 4 2 2 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 1 1 4 4 3 3 3 4 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 1 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 4 2 0 0 2 1 3 3 3 2 0 0 4 1 2 2 4 2 2 2 3 1 0 0 3 2 3 3 3 2 0 0 4 2 1 1 4 2 0 0 4 2 1 1 4 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 4 3 1 1 1 2 1 1 3 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 4 3 1 1 1 7 1 1 3 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 4 3 1 1 1 7 1 1 3 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 3 1	0 0 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 3 3 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 2 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	143055439272002-364508055294804469-59136093	3 6 6 7 8 6 10 11 11 7 4 6 10 4 7 5 10 9 8 12 9 12 6 4 4 5 1 8 9 7 4 4 6 1 0 11 2 7 8 8 10 9 12 12 9 14 15 15 1 0 11 1 7 9 9 16 1 0 17 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1



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2	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	4	7	8
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Appendi: D
Scores, May 1988 Writing Tests



File: Writing to Read Report: Oakland City Selection: Test equals WL Grade equals Kindergarten

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4	4	4	3	1	4										16
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4	4	4	3	2	3										20
3	4	4	3	3 3 3	3										20
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File: Writing to Read Report: Oakland City Selection: Test equals WV Grade equals Kindergarten

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4	4	4	4	4	4	24
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File: Writing to Read Report: Oakland City Selection: Test equals W Grade equals 1

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4	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	33
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	38
4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	38
4	1	4	4	2	1	1	2	2	4	25
4	3	4	4	4	3	1	1	3	4	31
4	4	3	4	2	2	3	4	3	4	33
4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	38
4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	36
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	39
4	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	2	4	23
3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	23
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4	4	3	4	2	3	2	3	4	4	33
4	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	20
4	3	3	4	3	2	1	2	2	4	28
4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	2	29
4	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	31
4	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	3	4	31
4	3	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	4	25
4	4	3	4	2	2	1	1	2	3	26
4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	31
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4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	31
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File: Writing to Read Report: Oakland City Selection: Test equals WY Grade equals 1

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4	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	4	32
4	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	3	4	29
4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	37
4	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	4	23
4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	35
4	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	4	32
4	4	4	4	3 4	4 2	3 3	3	3 3	4 4	36 35
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	4	35
4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	33
2	3	4	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	26
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	36
						1	1	1	3	23
4	2	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	34
4	4	3	4	3	2	2	J	J	J	25
3	4	3	4	J	4	4				



Appendix E Scores, May 1988 Reading Tests



File: Writing to Read Report: Oakland City Selection: Test equals RL Grade equals Kindergarten

C1	C2	C 3	C 4	C5	C6	C 7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	Total
4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 1	4 4 4	4 · 4 ·	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 2	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	56 56 51
4	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	49
4 4	4 4	4 4	4 11	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	56 56
3	4	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	0	4	4	3	3	41
4 3	4 4	4 2	4 3	3 4	4 4	4 4	3	4 1	4 4	4 2	4 4	4 3	4 4	54 45
4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	55
4	4	4	4	3	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	52
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	56
4 4	3 3	4 2	4 4	4 4	4 1	4 2	4 4	55 48						
3	4	4	2	1	0	4	0	2	4	4	3	3	4	38
4 4	3	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	3	0 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	50 55
4	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	4	48
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	55
lı.	11	ži.	In	h	l1	J1	h	2	h	3	h	11	11	54

File: Writing to Read Report: Oakland City

****,

Selection: Test equals RV

Grade equals Kindergarten

File: Writing to Read
Report: Oakland City
Selection: Test contains R
Grade contains 1

C1	C2	C3	C 4	C 5	C6	C 7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	Tota
4	3	2	4	2	3	1	4	1	4	4	3	4	1	3	43
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	56
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	56
4	4	4	4	4		3	4	4	3	4	3	4	1	3	53
3	4	2	4	4	4	0	4	3	4	3	3	3	1	0	42
4	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	57
4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	0	4	52
4	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	0	4	57
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	56
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	0	4	4	1	4	50
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	3	4	1	3 2	51 41
4	4	3	4	2	4	3	C	1	2	3	3	2	4	2	18
4	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	4	53
3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3 4	3	4	1	4	55
4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4		4 2	4	1	4	53
4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	ì	7	31
4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	4	0	46
4	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	4	1	3	52
4	3	2	4	4	4	3 4	3	3 4	4 3	4	2	4	2	4	53
4	4	3	4 4	4	3	4	4 4	4	3 4	3	3	4	4	4	56
4	4	3	4	4 4	3 4	3	2	3	4	0	3 4	2	1	3	45
4 4	4 4	3	4	4	4	3 4	4	3	4	2	3	4	4	2	56
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	58
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	55
4	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	53
4	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	4	1	3	52
4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	55
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	56
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	57
4	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	1	4	54
4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	55
4	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	53
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	48
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	1	3	4	4	1	3	48
4	4	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	55
4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	58
4	3	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	1	3	4	2	4	49
4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	55
4	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	46
4	3	2	4	4	3	2	4	0	3	3	2	4	4	1	43
4	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	0	1	0	4	1	2	40
4	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	0	3	3	4	3	3	47
4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	55
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	60
4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	1	3	4	2	50
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	56
4	4	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	55
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	1	3	4	3	4	52



															•,
C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	Total
4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	54
4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	4	53
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	4	1	3	50
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	56
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	55
4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	1	3	4	4	1	50
4	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	ŭ.	1	1	πа
4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	2	54



Appendix F
Scores, May 1987 Tests (Control Group)



S	K1	SI(2	SK3	SK4	SIS	SKG	SK7	SKS	SK9	SK10	SK11	SK12	SK13	SK14	TOTAL
•	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	0	4	4	4	4	49.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	0	4	4	4	4	50.00
	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	l;	4	4	4	4	53.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	53.00
	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	Z;	2	3	4	3	l ₁	4	50.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Z ₁	2	4	4	l,	4	4	54.00
	4	4	4	· 3	4	3	4	0	3	4	l ₁	l _i	1	4	49.00
	4	3	3	4	3	ī	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	34.00
	l,	4	4	3	4	.4	4	4	2	li	3	l,	3	4	51.00
	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	50,00
	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	54.00
	4	4	3	۲,	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	52.00
	l,	4,	4	2	4	4	. 3	Z,	4	4	4	l _i	l,	4	53,00
	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	2	4	l,	2	3	4	46,00
	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	48.00
AVERAGE:	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	49.70
	Sees likeness and differences	Recognizes upper case letters out of sequence	tes lowe	phabet	Matches upper and lower, case letters	Knows rhyming pictures	Classifies	Recalls sequence of stories read aloud		~	right Recognizes and uses	initial consonants , Recognizes and uses	final consonants Short vowel sound		_

	SK1	SK2	SX3	SK4	SK5	SK6	. SX7	SK8	SK9	SK10	SK11	SK12	SK13	SK14
	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 3 3	2 4 0 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 1 3	4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 2 3 3	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 4 3 3 4 4 2 4 4 3	1 2 3 4 4 3 3 2 4 1 2 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 0	3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 2 4	2 4 2 3 3 3 0 4 2 3 1 1	3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4
	l; l; l; l;	4 4 4	4 4 3 4	2 3 1 4	4 4 3 4	0 4 4 4	4 4 4	2 4 4 4	1 1 1 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4	2 4 3 4	2 2 0 3	4 4 4 4
AVIPACE:	4	4	3	2	3 .	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	3
	Sees likeness and differences	Recognizës upper case letters out of sequence	Recognizes lower case letters out of sequence	Knows alphabet in sequence	Matches upper and lower case letters		Classifies	read alou	Predicts outcomes	Understands left and right	Recognizes and uses Initial consonants	Rucognizes and uses final consonants	Short vowel sound to picture	Recognizes eight basic color words

50

TOT,

44.0

43.00

52.00 53.00 53.00

44.00 54.00 54.00 50.00 44.00

43.00 43.00 41.00 50.00 43.00 55.00

48.4

	,	,													
	SK1	SK2	S C3	SK4	SK5	SKG	ŚK7	SK8	SK9	SK10	SK11	SK12	SK13	SK14	TOTAL
		- 4	- 4	3	3	- 3	- 4		=	4	4	3	1	4	45.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	. 4	4	56.00
	4	À	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	56.00
	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	55,00
	4	l;	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	3	4	4	4	50.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	53.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	55.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	4	4	4	3	4	51,00
	4	4	4	.4	4	4	4	2	4	4	. 4	4	2	4	52,00
	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	52,00
	4 1.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	56.00
	·+ /.		4	1	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	51.00
	4	4		4				4	4	4	4	4	4	4	56.00
	4	4	4		4	٤,	4	< 4 ·							55,00
	4	4	4	3	4	4	4.	_	4	4	i,	4	4	ls 1	54,00
	l _i	· 4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	34.00
	Zş	3	4	2 .	3	0	3	3	3	2	4	0	1	2	37.00
	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	. 4	2	4	4	4	2	4	50,00
	4	4	4	l,	3	4	4	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	47.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	l,	4	4	4	4	. 2	4	54.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1 4	4	56.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	55,00
	4	4	••	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	50,00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	55,00
	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	0	4	4	3	۱ 3	4	47.00
	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	4	3	2	3	4	43.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	3	4	l;	51.00
	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	l _l	O	4	47.00
	3	4	3	1	3	1	1	2	4	4	2	2	2	1	35.00
	4	۷,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	56.00
	3	4	4	2	3	4	4	2	4	3	4	3	2	i,	35,00 56.00 46.00
				_	Ū	•	•	-	•	J		J	4	-7	
AVENGE:	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	50.80
		60	.		Ę	₩						52	SCOR	ES	57
		r case sequence	sequence	c	and lower	pictures		o p	٧,	t and	and uses sonants	uses	punos	ight words	· -4782
	and	r s	й. Гй	, <u>-</u>		.g		nce o aloud	Ě	left	ong ong	nd nan	\$0		
		zes upper out of se	ses lower out of se	alphabet Ice	pper	ming	ñ	sequence read alou	outcomes		consonants	nizes and uses consonants	owel	nizes e color	5 = 5.45
	es likeness fferences	.cogni <u>zës</u> tters out	ognizes	ws alph	sches upper	ows rhyming	assifies	calls s	edicts	nderstands ight	Recognizes nitial con	Recognizes final conso	Short vowel to picture	Recognizes basic color	11 -62
	# 68 # 15	cog tte	og Ette	ws duen	ក្ត ស) M	1 as:	ca	Ö	ight ight	Reci	Rec	Sh to	Re ba	

56

ERIC

KLIDEKARIEN BRITING, MAY, '87

	AVI		
	ERAGE:	•	
nics Tirst and last names	3	44444444444	SKI
Reproduces three letter words	3	4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	SI(2
Reproduces letters	3	444444444444444444444444444444444444444	SïZ
Copies simple sentence	2	3 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 2 4 3 4 3 2 0	SK4
Has a sense of a sentence as a complete	1	1 1 3 2 3 2 2 0 2 1 1 3 2 3 2	SXS
unit of discourse Writes ABC's in	1	004004004444400	SX6
sednence	17.40	16.00 16.00 22.00 15.00 14.00 21.00 21.00 21.00 21.00 21.00 21.00 21.00 23.00 21.00	TOTAL

KINDERGARIEN	בועדווופניו	MAY	187
V Traffill Agenty Test	والمسلسلية		07

S	XI	SK2	SX3	SX4	SX5	SK6	TOTAL
	444044044404404	344444444444444444444444444444444444444	44444404343444443	2 4 1 0 4 3 0 2 2 3 1 2 2 3 4 1 1	2 2 0 1 3 2 0 3 0 0 3 2 1 2 3 0 3	0040440440000040	15.00 18.00 17.00 9.00 23.00 21.00 17.00 15.00 15.00 17.00 19.00 15.00
AVERAGE:	3	3	3	2	1	1	15.47
	Writes first and last names	Reproduces three letter words	Reproduces letters	Copies simple sentence	Has a sense of a	unit of discourse	sequence



KINDERGARIEN WRITING, MAY, '87

•	SK1	SK2	SX3	SK4	SK5	SX6	TOTAL
	04444444444044444004404404440	444344444444444444444444444444444444444	244444444444444444444444444444444444444	23324334434442303144344244443	23243121312234310132243203244	44444444444400004444404444	14.00 21.00
AVERAGE:	3	3	3	3	2	3	19.31
AVERAGE:	3	3	3		2	2	17.77
Writes first and	last names	Reproduces three letter words	Reproduces letters	Copies simple sentence	Has a sense of a sentence as a complete unit of discourse	Writes ABC's in sequence	-

Jungle Size= 60 Mero = 17.78 Mero = 17.78

FIEST	6 DA	oe, pê BK2	5411/467 BK3	S / BK4	8K2 :	BK6	8K7	8X8.	8K9	8K 1 6			SK12	SK1:			8K 1 S	TOTAL.
				4		·	4	-	4			4	4			4	4	55.00
	4	4.	*	4	4	3	3	2	4	ē		3	2	4	4	1	1	49.00
	4	Å	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	4		2	2		•	5	1	49.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	•	•	4		3 4	3 3	4	4 4	2	4	53.0° 58.00
	4	•	4	4	4 2	4 2	3 3	3	ē	·	-	1	i	-	ĭ	2	ø	29.00
	4	7	2	7	4	4	4	4	3	4		4	3	4	4	4	3	57.00
	4	4 /	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	•	4	3	4	4	4	3	54.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	•	4	4	-	4	4	4	4 /·	4 3	3 3	54.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	4		2 3	2 2		4	3	4	53.00
	4	3	4	4	•	7	3	3	4	3	•	3	3		4	4	Ø	51.00
	4	7	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.	4	3		4	4	4	39.00
	4	4	3	4	4		2	2	4	4		4	3	4	•	4	4	54.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3 2	3	4		4 3	2 3	4	•	3 3	4	54.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4			4	3		4	2	3	56.00
	4	4	3	4	7	7	3	3	4		2	3	3		4	3	2	50.00
	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	•	3	4	4	-	4	2	54,00
•	4	Ä	À	4	4	4	1	2	1	4		1	2	4	-	5	2	43.00 S8.00
	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4		4 2	3		4 3	4 3	3	50.00
	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	4		• 2	4	4		4	4	i	52.00
	4	4	^	3	7	4	2	4	1		•	1	3		4	4	3	50,00
	7	·		•	_	-		3	3	;	2	3	2		3	3	2	52.30
AVERAGE:	4 aj	3	3	4	3	3	2	3		•	•	3	5	•		,	_	٥٠٠٥
	Identifies upper and lower cas letters out of sequence	Matches partner letters	Identifies initial, final and	onant 1 con	Uses final consonants to decode	Distinguishes between real and imaginary events		Selects appropriate titie for a story	Follows simple written directions	Identifies rhyming words	Identifies short and long vowel sounds	Writes word for one syllabe word		matches components of a contraction	Identifies digraphs and blends with sounds	Identifier three counds of V		- F - T - S - Y S

	8K 1	BKS	8K3	8K4	B14 3	6K6	8K7	6K8	SK9	SK10	SK11	BK 12	SK13	SK14	51(15	TOTAL
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	ڣ	3	4	3	ē,	55.00
	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	ø	4	i i	R	1	3	4	49,00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	٠.	55,00
	4	4	4	4	4	i	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	ટ	æ	51.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	ટ	ହ	3	÷	41	1	4	48.00
	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	4	55.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	ذ	4	44	1	3	54.00
	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	1	4	3	₹.	4	æ	1	54.00
	4	4	4	4	4	Ø	2	3	3	4	1	غ	4	1	4	44,20
	3	4	4	4 .	4	4	2	3	1	3	.3	.3	4	4	Ø	46.00
	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	14	4	4	1	3	53.00
	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	2	5	3	£ş	ڏ	4	4	č	48.00
	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	ڌ	41	1	4	51.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	.3	4	4	ŧ	4	55,00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	ĉ	4	4	4	ین	4	41	4 የ፣	54.00
	4	4	1	4	. 3	٤	2	2	1	5	Ē		•1	.3 .3.	יצ וקט	36.00
	4	4	4	4	4	2	0	2	1	3	<u>.</u>	ė	• •			38,00
•	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	4	ď	3	4	1 41	4	49,00 58.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	44	"	•,	-	
AVERAGE I		4	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	"	ė	ت	49.70
	Identifies upper and lower case letters out of sequence	Matches partner letters	Identifies initial, final and medial consonants	initial con	A A	istí nd i	Selects appropriate title for a story	Follows simple written directions	Identifies rhyming words	Identifies short and long vowel sounds	Writes word for one syllabe word	Matches components of a contraction	Identifies digraphs and blends with sounds	dentifies three	Puts words in alphabetical	بر د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د



	5K1	2 8KS	8K3	8K4	8K5	6K6	8K7	8K8	8K9	5K10	6K11	BK12	6K13	8K14	5K15	707AL
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AVERAGE :	4	3	3	4 .	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	54.70
	d lower case. ence	٠ د د	final and	ints to	8. 4.	r e e	tftle	e u	words	l long		4 -	pue	nds of y	etical etter	519E 61 7 = 52.02
	Identifies upper and lower letters out of sequence	Matches partner lette	Identifies initial, medial consonants	Uses initial consonants decode	Uses final consonant decode	Distinguishes between and imaginary events	Selects appropriate for a story	Follows simple written directions	Identifies rhyming w	Identifies short and vowel sounds	Writes word for one syllabe word	Matches components or a contraction	Identifies digraphs blends with sounds	Identifies three sound	Puts words in alphabe order to the first le	S= 4.6 H= 57 == 29

9	5K 1	SK2	SK3	SK4	SK5	SKE	SK7	SK8	SK9	SK10	707AL
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	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	Ø	1	4	31.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4.	39.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	Ø	1	4	32,00
	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	Ø			27.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	Ø	1	4	37.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.	Ø	ë	4	34.00
	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	(Z)	•		25.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Ñ	1	4	35,00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	Ø	12)	4	29.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	4	36.00
	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	Ø	1	4	31.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.	ίζι	3	4	34,00
	4	4	4	4	4	. 4	1	1	1	4	31,00
	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	Ø	1 Ø	4.	31.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	Ø		4 2	30.00
	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2 Ø	Ø	ت 4	
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	W ites own name	Reproduces words from	Writes new words F onetically	I:entifies literal n aning of a sentence	l derstands relation- snips between words in a group of words	Luderstands time and tense	Reproduces a simple ::ory	esents	ening and a troduces det propriate	akes 1e	correctly S



	5K 1	BK5	8K3	5 K4	* 8K5	5K6	SK7	акв	SK9	SK10 TOTAL
		-		****			****		***	Andrew Comments and Comments an
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			28.00
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	4	4	4	4	4	Ø	2	1	1	0 26,00
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	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	1	0 26.00
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	4	4	4	4	4	ā	<u>د.</u> اي	ξ) Σ	(2)	0 20.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3		(y)	0 22.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Ø	k)	0 27.00
01 IE D 0 0 =					·	•	7	Ø	1	R 29.00
AVERAGE:	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	Ø	Ø	a 27.70
	Writes own name	Reproduces words from recall	Writes new words phonetically	Identifies literal meaning of a sentence	Understands relation- ships between words in a group of words	Understands time and tense	Reproduces a simple story	Presents a piece of writing with an opening and a conclusion	Introduces detail as appropriate	Makes letter forms correctly

ERIC

65

	8K1	EK2	5K3	SK4	- 8K5	SK6	S K7	SKB	SK9	SK10	TOTAL
	4	4	4	4		***************************************	مهروب فيستان المستد	*********	tive can page	·	**************************************
	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	Ø	1	4.	32.00
	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	Ł	Ø	4	29.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	W	4.	32.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	Ø.	1	4	32.00
	4	4	4	4 4	4	4	3	ζĭ	1	4	32.00
	4	4	2	4	4 3	4	4	Ø	1	4	33.00
	4	4	4	4	4	2	Ø	Ø	Ø	4.	23,00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.	3	1	4	36.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Ø	2	Ø	28.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	1	4	33,00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Ø	1	4	33,00
	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	ë	4	33,00
	4	4	2	4		4	4	Ø	1	4	33,00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.	. Ø	Ø	4	30.00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	Ø	1	4	32.00
	4	4	4	4.	4	4	3	Ø	1	4	32,00
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	۷ð	30,00
	•		7	4	4	4	4	Ø	2	4	34.00
AVERAGE:	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	Ø LO	ZI	3	31.30
	Writes own name	Reproduces words from recall	Writes new words phonetically	Identifies literal meaning of a sentence	Understands relation- ships between words in a group of words	Understands time and tense	Reproduces a simple story	Presents a piece of writing with an opening and a conclusio	Introduces detail as appropriate	Makes letter forms correctly	$y = 61$ $\overline{X} = 30.33$ $5 = 3.62$ $4 = 39$ $6 = 20$

ERIC

F 4 4

Appendix G

Characteristics of the Writing to Read Program

Typical Floor Plan for a Writing to Read Center Teacher Planning and Assignments Outcomes for Children; Writing to Read Writing to Read References Writing to Read Spelling Transitions Writing to Read Spelling Transfers

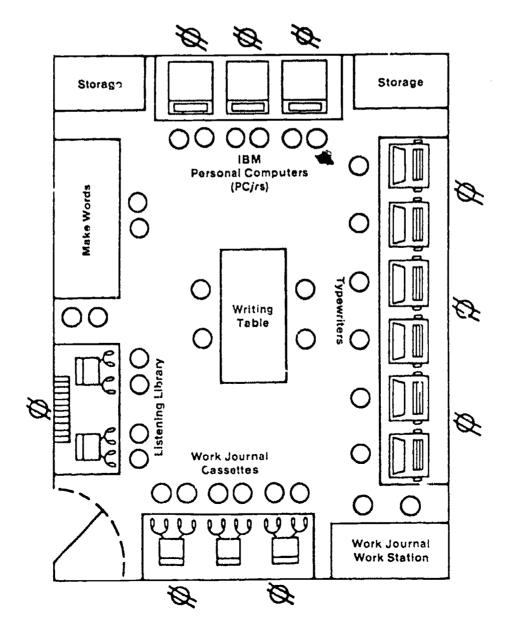


Typical Floor Plan For Writing To Read Learning Center

Space

The size of the room depends on the resources of your school and on the number of children in the largest class participating in the Writing to Read System. Since the entire class goes to the Center at one time, a regular size classroom is highly recommended. Ample space allows students to move independently and to work at a variety of activities without disturbing each other.

Here's a typical floorplan:





		Introduc	tion of 4	2 Phonemes	; 1
CYCLE	LESSON	LESSON	LESSON	PHONENES INTRODUCED	NUMBER
1.	c a t		1 i sh	a, c, d, f, g, i,o t, sh	9
2.	pig pig pig	a o g	bed D e d	b, e, n, p, s, u	6
3.	rabbit con b i i	1eg	th rē	l, r, th, ē	4
4.	man in a c	s n \(\bar{a}\) k	vase v ā s	k, m, v, ā	4
5.	jump j u m p	h a n d	× a a o c	h, j, w	3
6.	y ar a		k T 1 de sign	y, i, ar, oo	4
7.	zipper 2 Zipper zip	straw s t r a w	smoke s m ō k	z, õ, aw, er	4
8.	t ur t l	ch oir	h ou s	ou, ur, air, ch	4
9.	0i -	h or s	wheel wheel	wh, oi, or	3
10.	ū n i l or m	b oo k	b u 1 1 er	ü	1

Butzin, S. Al., Garrerson, P.R. Johnson, B., McCrudden L., Ryter, C. (1984). Writing to Read Teachers Alamas. 70

name		
computer	work journal	
1. turtle	1. turtle	
2. chair	2. chair	
3. house	3. house	
4. test -	4. test	
5. make words	5. make wards	
obic dieir ghii make words go	ame	
typowriter		
Ilsten to stories		•
teacher's comments:		

work completed.

1eacher signature



Writing to Read by John Henry Martin	Computer	Work Journal	Writing/Typing	Listening Library	Make Words abc def ghi	·	
Monday			•				
Tuesday							
Wednesday					•		•
Thursday			·				,
Friday							
Week of			Student Name				76 B-3



ern:		•		
IBM	ASSIGNMENT SHEET			
Writing to Read by John Henry Martin	Teacher			Room #
Computer			Work Journal	
Writing/Typing			Listening Library	
Make Words a b c d e f g h i			Other	



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KINDERGARTEN

Phonemic to Standard Spelling Transition

AUDITORY FOCUS WRITING TO READ CENTER

Students learn to:

- Hear their ow. words as sequenced sounds
- Associate a print symbol with each sound
- Write print symbols in sequence to make words

VISUAL FOCUS CLASSROOM

Students learn to:

- · Read label names of people, places, things, and ideas
- Read class language charts and their own "favorite word" collection

WRITING TO READ AND CLASSROOM FOLLOW-THROUGH

Students do the following:

- Hear and see standard spelling as they listen to taped stories
- See standard spelling in computer lessons, Work Journals, Silly Sentences, and computer games
- See standard spelling in printed copies of songs and poems they learn in the classroom

STANDARD SPELLING TRANSITION

Teachers encourage students to:

- Use phonemic spelling so that they can write the "best word" for their first draft writing efforts
- Learn to use the dictionary for standard spelling as needed
- Practice standard spelling lessons when they are writing to the full extent of their vocabulary

Butzin, J.M. Garretson, PR. Johnson, B., McCrudden L., Rykr, C. 1984). Writing to Read Teachers Manual

WRITING TO READ

SPELLING TRANSFER

The attached examples offer dramatic evidence that transfer from phonemic to standard spelling does occur for children who begin in kindergarten writing anything they can say as a result of being in the <u>Writing To Read</u> program.

Sandy Francis November, 1985

ERIC

IBM Information Binder

This story was written by Travis early in second grade, one morning when the room was full of visitors. Travis began Writing To Read as a kindergartener. The underlined words are spelled the standard way. If spelling transfer had not occurred Travis would have spelled them as listed phonemically.

This example is suggested as evidence that spelling transfer from phonemic to standard does occur for those children who began writing phonemically through Writing To Read.

What Makes Me Mad

It makes me mad when my brother gets all the atinchion. He has red hair blue eyes freekels on his face. It makes me mad when we get in a fight and when we get in a fight and when I hit him and he starts to laugh. His name is Callum. It also makes. me mad when one of my dog jumps up and gives me a bloody nose.

STANDARD	PHONEMIC
what makes my brother all has blue eyes his face fight laugh name also	PHONEMIC wot maks mi bruther awl haz bloo iz hiz fas fit. laf nam awlso
gives bloody	givz bludē
nose	noz

Sandy Francis November, 1985



This is a 1983 kindergarten sample of LaMar's writing that contains a large number of words spelled phonemically. Two years later LaMar was asked to write this same story from dictation. He was not told why, nor shown the k sample. The dialect in his original story was noticed, and LaMar's initial instructions were to write everything dictated and that if anything said was incorrect he could change it. Notice that he changed "I is" to "I am." Notice also that there has been complete transfer to standard spelling of these words. After he finished writing from dictation he was shown his original k story. He was amazed and proud!

(A story about E.T.)

2/83

I whel col hom on the fon I is rede two com hom. I whel fli hom in mi fli in sawcer.

1985

LaMar Walker

I will call home on the phone.

I am ready to come home.

I will fly home in my flying saucer.

S.Francis

This is a 1983 kindergarten sample of Libby's writing that contains a large number of words spelled phonemically. Two years later Libby was asked to write this same story from dictation. She was not told why, nor shown the k example. Notice that there has been complete transfer to standard spelling of these words. After writing from dictation, she was shown her original kindergarten story. She was thrilled!

	K. 2/33
LITE TO	
I Like To	
FM LTb	DI TONTECH
And I hav a si	SDar
Ano she is nis	
F DONO CO+	and
IMI CUT KOI	Kesh Matsi
	•

Libby Konnessy

to symp: I like to plus. I like I am Lbby korneggy and I have a sister and she is nice.

I have a cet and my cot can

ERIC **
Full Text Provided by ERIC

Appendix H
Objectives and Criterion Referenced Tests



- 4	OBJECTIVE
•	REFERENCE

Readin	Q
EVALUATION	•
SYSTEM	

NAME		474
STUDENT NO.	DATE	
TEACHER	·	يوها
SCHOOL		~~
		, i

SKILL *	SKILLS	SCORE	MASTERY
1.	Sees likeness and differences		
2.	Recognizes upper case letters out of sequence		
3.	Recognizes lower case letters out of sequence		en herreste de la constant de la familia de Parison
4.	Knows alphabet in sequence		
5.	Mathces upper and lower case letters		موارة فيو مادب در ست المادرالماسية دوسور
6.	Knows rhyming pictures		and the second second
7.	Classifies	And designed to the second second	CHAIN SAMES AMERICAN PROPERTY.
8.	Recalls sequence of stories read aloud		gayananing, and dishift gis dath fellow, being province about
9.	Predicts outcomes		
10.	Understands left and right		the second consequential productions
11.	Recognizes and uses initial consonants		and the second s
12.	Recognizes and uses final consonants		
13.	Short yowel sound to picture	day and the second second second second	
14.	Recognizes eight basic color words	-	

SCORE

OBJECTIVE REFERENCED	NAME
	STUDENT NO DATE
	TEACHER
	SCHOOL
Writing EVALUATION SYSTEM	SCORE

SXILL #	SKILLS	SCORE MASTERY
1.	Writes first and last names	
2.	Reproduce three letter words (short vowels) (ex.: bat, dog, can, bed, sit, cut)	
3.	Reproduce letters as examiner calls them out	
4.	Copies simple sentence (1 and 2 sentences)	
5.	Has a sense of a sentence as a complete unit of discourse	and a second second
6.	Writes ABC's in sequence	



NAME	
STUDENT NO.	DATE
TEACHER	,
SCHOOL	
SCORE	
SKILLS	SCORE MASTERY
	STUDENT NO. TEACHER SCHOOL SCHOOL

1.	Writes own name		
2.	Reproduces words from recall		
3.	Writes new words phonetically		
4.	Identifies literal meaning of a sentence		
5.	Shows understanding of relationships between words in a group of words		
6.	Shows a rudimentary understanding of time and tense		
7.	Reproduces a simple story	·····	
8.	Presents a piece of writing with an opening and a conclusion		
9.	Introduces detail as appropriate		
10.	Makes letter forms correctly		



 <u></u>

OBJECTIVE REFERENCED

1				I	
Wr	1	t	j	n	g
EVA		U A S T			N

NAME	· · ·
	_

STUDENT NC _____ DATE____

TEACHER _____

SCHOOL -

SCORE

.EMS	SKILLS	SCORE MASTERY

ì.	Writes own name	· 	
2.	Reproduces words from recall		
3.	Writes new words phonetically		
4.	Identifies literal meaning of a sentence		
5.	Shows understanding of relationships between words in a group of words		
6.	Shows a rudimentary understanding of time and tense		
7.	Reproduces a simple story		
8.	Presents a piece of writing with an opening and a conclusion		
9.	Introduces detail as appropriate		
10.	Makes letter forms correctly		

